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DEATHS.

FARNAN.—On September 1st, at Shanghai,
JOHN WALTER, the dearly loved
child of DUDLEY and CLARA FARNAN,
aged 18 months.

GREY.—On September 1st, at Shanghai,
MARJORIE, dearly loved daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. GREY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1914.

The official review of the British achieve-
ments during the first month of the war,
published in our yesterday's issue, should
act as a useful corrective to the surfeit
of astounding lies which have been so
industriously circulated by the enemy, not
only in the Far East apparently, but in
America, and doubtless in other neutral
countries as well. In that statement we
have a plain, unvarnished record of what
has been accomplished in the course of
a single month. The opening of the war
found the British Navy ready for any
emergency. When the official statement
declares that at the end of the first month
of the war the command of the sea is left
unchallenged in the hands of Great
Britain and her Allies, it is recording a
simple statement of fact which is patent
to the whole world and cannot be
contested. Nor is it possible to challenge
either the statement that the German
mercantile marine has disappeared from
the ocean, while the seas are open freely
to the commerce of Great Britain; or that
in every part of the outlying seas, in
China, the Pacific, the Atlantic, German
ships have avoided action with the British
cruisers, preferring to make ineffectual

attacks upon unarmed merchant vessels
encountering men-of-war. Not a single
British warship has yet been lost in a
fight: the only ships lost to the British
Navy have been lost by coming in contact
with mines which the Germans are said to
have scattered promiscuously in the North
Sea to the common danger of neutral ships
as well as to ships of war—not, presumably,
German ships of war, for, notwithstanding
all the "tall talk" in German naval
circles before hostilities began as to what
the German Navy would do in a fight,
they show no inclination to leave the
harbours where they remain under shelter
of their mines and batteries. As regards
the fighting in France, little is said in
the statement beyond the fact that the
British and French armies have fought
a series of hotly-contested engagements
in which they have inflicted on the enemy
far larger losses than they themselves have
suffered. We quite expect to see this
statement contested, because the
German accounts have made exactly the
opposite claim, but while the British
Government is periodically publishing a
list of casualties that the public can
implicitly accept, we have seen no similar
announcements from the German side.
In papers from the Outposts which have
reached us during the past week, we have
seen it stated on German authority that
the British force has been "crushingly
defeated"; and, again, that it has been
"totally destroyed." This is the kind of
stuff that the German News Agencies are
managing to put into circulation in the
Far East. The steady retirement of the
British and French armies from the
Belgian frontier to positions east and
south-east of Paris has lent some appear-
ance of truth to the exaggerated claims
to a triumphal progress through France
by the German Army, but the reader
should not overlook the fact that the
Allies' line remains unbroken, and that
there is doubtless much significance in the
report, emanating from the British War
Office, that "General Joffre's plans are
being steadily carried out." In the next
few days the nature of those plans will
probably be more clearly revealed to the
enemy and to the world. But even the
amateur strategist can discern reasons
for the steady withdrawal of the Allies
from their original lines of defence, when
regard is had to the greatly superior
strength of the forces which the German
commander threw against them. As the
Allies have gradually retired, so the
strength of their armies has been steadily
increased. In other words, it has been
a strategic retreat, and bears in no sense
the interpretation put upon it in the
German telegrams. Confidence in
England and in France appears to be
unshaken in the strategy which has
dictated this retreat. "General Joffre's
plans are being steadily carried out,"
read in conjunction with the news that
the Allies are now acting on the offensive
and have been successful in checking and
forcing back in a north-easterly direction
the German forces opposed to them,
strongly suggests that the tide has turned.
Among the latest fiction put into circula-
tion from Shanghai is the following: "The
statement emanating from London that
Indian troops are on the way to Europe
to take part in the fight against Germany
and Austria is absolutely untrue. The
attitude of the Indians is such that the
slightest cause will bring about a mutiny,
which has been brewing for a long time.
The English Government is apparently
fully aware of this and has taken precau-
tionary measures everywhere." That is
simply a wicked perversion of the truth.
The German armies in the field are
probably in no doubt whatever by this
time as to the presence of Indian troops
in the theatre of war, and anyone who
takes the trouble to glance at any news-
paper published in India will have his
mind speedily disabused of the
mischievous inventions in the above
message. In no part of the British
Empire has loyalty and affection for the
Throne been more strikingly and
splendidly shown than in India. Some
interesting extracts from Indian papers
which bear out this statement will be
found in our own columns to-day. As to
the situation generally, it may be said
that while there is much strenuous fighting
yet to be done in France, the truth of Lord
KITCHENER's recent assurance is daily
becoming clearer that the "Anglo-French
resistance to the numerically superior
forces of Germany, if prolonged, can
only lead to one conclusion"—and that
conclusion is victory for the Allies.

We regret to learn that Mr. P. W.
Goldring's illness has been diagnosed as
typhoid fever. He was brought from
Canton to the Government Civil Hospital
yesterday.

It will interest many residents in
Shanghai, says the N. C. Daily News, to
know that Lieut.-Col. Barnes is at the
front with the Expeditionary Force.
Mr. Barnes is staying with friends in
England.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday, a
Chinese was charged with the larceny of
a set of artificial teeth. From the story
of the defendant, it appeared that he and
the complainant were at one time friends.
The latter borrowed \$10 from him, but
failed to refund the amount, so he stole
his alleged debtor's teeth! Complainant
denied the defendant's statement in
regard to the loan, and the Magistrate
sent the thief to prison for six weeks.

At the Magistrate's yesterday William
Ramsay was prosecuted for being drunk.
Inspector McHardy saw him riding along
in a ricksha in the Eastern Praya. The
man's head was hanging over the splash-
board, and he was in imminent danger of
toppling out into the road. Defendant
said that the manager of the Seamen's
Institute threw him into the street
because, as he said, he was under the
influence of drink. He also threw his
(defendant's) clothing out into the road.
Defendant was not at that time under the
influence of liquor, and he went to
Dr. Marriott, who gave him a letter saying
that he was not drunk, but the manager
of the Institute persisted in his refusal
to allow him inside, and this was the cause
of the trouble and of his appearance at
that Court. He got drunk afterwards.
He was a seafaring man and a master
mariner, and he had no business to turn
him out. The Magistrate, fining defend-
ant \$5 or seven days' imprisonment,
remarked that defendant had been in
hospital for three days suffering from the
effects of alcohol. He must have been
drunk.

MR. BUCKNILL BECOMES CHIEF
JUSTICE OF THE STRAITS.

His Excellency the Governor has
received a telegram from the Secretary of
State for the Colonies to the effect that
Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, Attorney-General
of Hongkong, has been selected for
appointment as Chief Justice of the
Straits Settlements.

While it will be widely regretted in the
Colony that we have lost Mr. Bucknill so
soon, the many friends he made during
his comparatively short residence in
Hongkong will heartily congratulate him
on his promotion. Mr. Bucknill came to
Hongkong in 1912. The salary attaching
to the Chief Justiceship of the Straits
Settlements is \$2,000 a year with \$350
duty allowance.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

A water return issued yesterday by the
Water Authority shows that the storage
at the end of August in the City and
Hill districts water works level amounted
to 718.67 million gallons, as against 735.36
at the end of August last year. The
consumption of water in this district
during August was 177.72 million gallons
by a population of 258,319, compared with
a consumption in August, 1913, of 183.32
by a population of 254,719. The average
consumption per day was 22.1 gallons.
There was a constant supply in all
districts during August, 1913, and August
of this year.

The storage in Kowloon Gravitation
Reservoir at the end of August was
352.50 million gallons, which was the
same as last year. The consumption
at an estimated population of 95,000 was
35.63 million gallons, compared with a
consumption of 35.27 last August by an
estimated population of 93,200, the
average consumption being 12.1 gallons
per head. The Government Analyst's
report shows that the water is of excellent
quality.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the above is being held this
afternoon. The orders of the day are:—
First reading of a Bill entitled, "An
Ordinance to amend the Hongkong and
Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1866."†
Second reading of the Bill entitled, "An
Ordinance to amend and consolidate the
Law relating to Chinese Passenger Ships
as defined by the Chinese Passengers Act,
1855, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants
generally."‡

† This Bill will go through all its stages
at this meeting.
‡ Will not be proceeded with at this
meeting.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LTD.

INTERIM DIVIDEND DECLARED.

Mr. A. R. Linton, local manager of the
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., informs
us that he has received a telegram from
the head office in London intimating that
an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per
cent. per annum has been declared on the
"A" and "B" shares of this Bank for
the half-year ending 30th June, 1914.

SEQUEL TO A FIRE IN A TOBACCO
SHOP.

Mr. J. R. Wood held an enquiry at
the Magistrate's yesterday into circum-
stances attending a fire which occurred at
No. 19, Cross Street, on the 20th ult.
Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (as agents for the
Kyoto Fire Insurance Company), and for
the Yuen On Fire Insurance Company, of
Hongkong.

Inspector McHardy said that the
building was a three-storied one. The
ground and first floors were occupied by
Fong Ching Ling, master of the Hang
Nan tobacco shop, the third floor being
unoccupied. The alarm was raised at 3
o'clock in the morning, and when witness
got there at 3.15 the fire was burning very
fiercely on the ground floor. The flames
were also going into the first floor over the
verandah. The outbreak was extinguish-
ed at 5 a.m., by which time the ground
floor had been completely gutted. The
fireplace had been burnt out at each end.

Mr. H. A. Lammert, auctioneer and
valuer, said he had made an inspection of
the premises at the request of the Insur-
ance Companies. He found that the fire
had been very fierce for the time it had
lasted. The ground floor was divided into
two parts, a partition of shelves separating
the one from the other. The room behind
the partition was practically untouched
by the fire. The staircase leading into
the first floor was intact, but badly
charred. He saw evidence of a second and
a separate fire on the first floor. On that
floor, about ten feet from the back, he
saw a quantity of charred tobacco leaf
stem, in its original shape. This fire
might have been caused deliberately or by
a spark. There were 23 bales of tobacco
on the first floor, and he noticed that two
were slightly charred. Had the shop been
properly stocked on the ground floor he
thought the stock would be worth about
\$400 or \$500, and that on the first floor
at \$1,000.

Mr. Russ—The claim we have is for
\$10,000, which is the full amount of the
insurance.

In answer to his Worship, Inspector
McHardy said the master of the shop was
in Canton. He sent a foki up for him
three days ago, but he had not yet
returned.
Li Sun Ling, who was accountant at
the shop at the time of the fire, said that
his master's return was uncertain. He
went to Canton a few days before the fire.
There were three foks in the shop, includ-
ing himself. He slept on the first floor,
and retired at 11 o'clock on the 19th ult.
The other two foks came up about three
o'clock and said that fire had broken out.
He got up, and then saw that all the
shelves were afire. He thought the fire
occurred through the fierceness of the heat
of the charcoal.

In answer to Mr. Russ, witness said
that he had been in the shop about a
month, and was only a temporary
accountant. They were full up with
tobacco on both floors, and there were
three or four bales stored against the wall
on the ground floor. He did not know
from whom it was bought. Since he had
been in the shop a purchase of tobacco
had been made by his master, but he did
not know the name of the person or firm
from whom he bought it. It was bought
from outside the Colony. He was not
aware that his firm were three months in
arrears with their rent at the time of the
fire. There was electric light on the
premises, but an oil lamp was used in
the kitchen.

Mr. Russ—That is what you bought the
tin of kerosene for just before the fire?—
Yes.

Mr. Russ said he did not think it would
be any use proceeding further with this
man until they could get the master, and
he asked his Worship to adjourn the
hearing. All the partners in the Hang
Nan firm were in Canton. Mr. Russ ad-
ded that the master of the shop himself
brought the written claim for insurance
four or five days after the fire.

His Worship—I take it this claim can-
not be pressed until after the evidence
of the master?
Mr. Russ—No, they cannot prove their
case until he has given evidence. If he
stops out of the Colony we shall get
security for costs.

The case was adjourned until Monday
morning.

COTTON GOODS CONTRACTS.

It is understood that the Manchester
Chamber of Commerce have sent a
deputation to the Secretary of State
representing that owing to the present
scarcity of vessels in the United Kingdom
shippers of cotton goods under time con-
tracts will be unable to fulfil their con-
tracts for July and probably also for
August deliveries. The deputation point-
ed out that while Calcutta and Delhi con-
tracts provide for a month's extension
other Indian contracts are at once void
able by the buyers. The deputation asked
for assistance in negotiating with Indian
chambers for an extension of such
contracts in this connection.

The following appeal has been received
by the Government of India and is
published for general information:—
In view of the dislocation caused by the war
and the consequent impossibility of mer-
chants adhering to contract time the de-
putation requests that the Government
of India will appeal through chambers
of commerce to the various native piece-
goods associations to extend deliveries
under force majeure clauses for two
months in the case of goods now under
contract.

The Government of India endorse the
appeal and trust that associations and
commercial firms in India which are
interested in contracts of this class will
arrange to meet the request of the
Manchester Chamber.

THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE
IN FRANCE.

ALLIED LEFT WING ADVANCING: GERMAN RIGHT
WING RETIRING.

ALLIES CAPTURE AN INFANTRY BATTALION.

LONDON, September 8th.
7.25 p.m.

A communiqué issued in Paris this afternoon says that the Allied
Left Wing, with Advance Guards from the Paris Garrison, continue to
advance. They have progressed from the banks of the River Ourcq to
Montmirail.

7.25 p.m.

Another communiqué issued in Paris, says: "A German Division
on the line from Nancy to Chateau Salins attacked our Right, but were
repulsed to the North. Further Eastward we retook Mandray Ridge and
Fourneaux Pass.

"There is no change in the situation in Alsace."

7.45 p.m.

A third communiqué says that the enemy's Right Wing is retiring
in the direction of Marne.

Between Meaux and Sezanne the English and French troops have
taken a number of prisoners, including an Infantry Battalion and a
Company with mitrailleuse and caissons.

8.10 p.m.

A fourth communiqué states that there was a violent engagement
in the centre of the line between Fere-Champenoise and Vitry-le-Francois,
and the southern extremity of Argonne. The enemy did not succeed in
repulsing the French anywhere. The Germans have lost ground at Vitry
where they fell back.

GENERAL POSITION SATISFACTORY AFTER TWO
DAYS' FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 8th.
12.30 a.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the general position
continues to be satisfactory. The pressure against the enemy continues
along the whole of the Allied front. The British were engaged all day,
and the enemy opposed to the British, after a stubborn resistance, retired
and are now crossing to the north of the Marne river.

The fifth French army advanced with equal success, and reports
captures.

The sixth French army on the Ourcq were heavily engaged but
repulsed the enemy.

The Germans suffered severely along the whole line, the advance
having been resolutely pushed home.

The British casualties are small in proportion to the nature of
the fighting.

The result of the two days operations hitherto have been very
satisfactory.

VIOLENT AND FLUCTUATING BATTLE PROCEEDING
AT CENTRE OF THE LINE.

LONDON, September 9th.
5.45 a.m.

An official announcement published in Paris at midnight stated
that the retreating German right wing had crossed the Petit Morin. In
order to protect their communications they made violent but fruitless
attacks on the Allies on the right bank of the Ourcq.

The British are pursuing the offensive in the direction of Marne.
On the plateaux north of Sezanne the French troops are advancing,
though slowly.

A violent and fluctuating battle is raging in the centre of the line.

The situation on the right in the direction of Nancy and the
Vosges is good.

INCIDENTS IN THE RECENT FIGHTING.

In an official despatch received last evening by H.E. the Governor,
reviewing the recent movements of the armies in France, much in the same
terms as the Press Bureau message which appeared in our Tuesday's issue,
the following interesting incidents are mentioned:—

"During the action at Le Cateau on the 26th August the whole of
the officers and men of one of the British batteries had been killed or
wounded with the exception of one subaltern and two gunners. These
continued to serve one gun and kept a sound rate of fire, and came unhurt
from the battle-field."

"On another occasion a portion of a supply column was cut off
by a detachment of German Cavalry, and the officer in charge was
summoned to surrender. He refused, and, starting his motors off at full
speed, dashed safely through, losing only two horses."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, September 8th.
5.45 a.m.

It is announced in Petrograd that there was a battle all day on Sunday along the whole of the Austrian front, the Austrians centre retreating.

Desperate fighting is proceeding at Rawa-ruska in the region of the Russian offensive, on the left bank of the Vistula, with favourable results.

GENERAL NEWS.

ROYAL SOLICITUDE FOR THE WOUNDED.

LONDON, September 8th.
6.45 p.m.

Never a day passes without their Majesties the King and Queen visiting the wounded.

TWO BRIGADES FROM BELFAST.

LONDON, September 8th.
6.45 p.m.

Belfast alone will supply immediately two Brigades to Lord Kitchener's Army.

MR LLOYD GEORGE AND THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

LONDON, September 8th.
9.45 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a deputation, said that he was willing to help the municipalities to raise money to relieve distress. They must, however, husband their resources to the utmost, because the last few hundred millions might win the war. These, thank God, the enemy could not raise. "We must all work together," he added, "and carry the old country to triumph." (Cheers.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF SIR HENRIKER HEATON.

LONDON, September 8th.
5.45 a.m.

The death is announced of Sir Henrick Heaton, K.C.M.G.

[Sir John Henrick Heaton was created a Baronet in 1912, receiving his K.C.M.G. seven years previously. The deceased always took a keen and active interest in the business of the Post Office. In 1898 he carried the Imperial Penny Postage scheme, and in 1907 the Anglo-American penny postage, which came into operation in 1908. He also introduced telegraph money orders in England, and the parcel post to France. The freedom of the City of London was conferred upon him in a gold casket on July 20th, 1899, and the freedom of the City of Canterbury in a silver casket in the same year. He was M.P. for Canterbury in the Conservative interests in the years 1885, 1886, 1889, 1895, 1900 and 1903-10. On the last four occasions he was returned unopposed.]

THE ALBANIAN QUESTION.

ROME, September 8th.

It is expected that Burhaned Din, son of Abdul Hamid, will be proclaimed King of Albania.

WAR NEWS.

THE CALL FOR GERMAN RESERVES.

THE "LANDSTURM" IN SHANGHAI.

Although the order has been issued for the "Landsturm"—the fourth line of German Reserves—to prepare to leave for the front, it is not anticipated that many local German residents will have to answer the call. Close upon one hundred men were certified as being physically fit, but it is probable that only the services of skilled mechanics and electricians will be required.

In any case, it seems very improbable that any portion of the "Landsturm" will be able to gain access to Tsingtao. The port is blockaded from the sea front, and it may now be reasonably expected to be cut off from ingress on the land side.—N.C. Daily News.

NEWS VIA WASHINGTON.

From Washington telegrams in the Manila papers we learn the following:—Eight million men are engaged in the fighting in Europe.

The entire Press of the United States is engaged in a campaign for American trade expansion.

Germany has begun (31st August) to draft boys to enter the field against the Allies.

Prospects of prosecution have led dealers in foodstuffs to reduce their prices in the United States and there is a general downward trend save for sugar and flour whose prices remain stationary at a high figure.

The nations at war in Europe have protested against the American ship purchase plan.

THE LOSS OF THE "AMPHION."

BLUEJACKETS' SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR.

An Admiralty statement describes the sinking of the cruiser *Amphion* on August 5th. It appears that the *Amphion*

proceeded with a flotilla of destroyers on a certain prearranged plan of search. She was informed by a trawler that she had seen a suspicious ship throwing things overboard. Shortly afterwards the *Koenigin Luise* was sighted. Four destroyers gave chase and in about an hour she was rounded up and sunk. The *Amphion* continued her search and was returning to the scene of the *Koenigin Luise's* operations when she was struck by a mine. A sheet of flame instantly enveloped the bridge. The captain fell and was momentarily insensible. When he recovered he ran to stop the engines which were still working at twenty knots. As all the fore part was on fire it was impossible to reach the bridge or to flood the fore magazine. The ship's back appeared to be broken and she was already settling at the bows. By the time the destroyers had closed in it was clearly time to abandon the ship. Her men fell in with the same composure throughout; all was done without hurry or confusion. Twenty minutes after the mine had been struck, the men, officers and captain left the ship. Three minutes after their transhipment the *Amphion* was apparently struck by a second mine. Another explosion enveloped and blew up the fore part of the ship. The debris falling from a great height struck the rescue boats and destroyers and one of the *Amphion's* shells burst on the deck of a destroyer killing two men and one German from the *Koenigin Luise*. The stern now began to settle down and the *Amphion* disappeared fifteen minutes later. The captain pays high tribute to the behaviour of his officers and men throughout.

WAR IN THE AIR.

HOW A ZEPPELIN WAS DESTROYED.

BRUSSELS, August 6th.

Germany has lost one of her biggest dirigible airships. It was attempting to pass over the Herve plateau when Belgian gunners got the range with an especially designed gun for aircraft. An explosive shell crashed through the envelope, and the gas bag exploded, the dirigible falling in a crumpled mass, her entire crew, believed to number twenty-six, being killed. The wreckage landed on the Herve plateau just a little way from the fortress.

Almost immediately after the Zeppelin was wrecked an aeroplane rose from the German position and attempted a flight over the main fortress at Liege. It also was wrecked by the aeroplane gun from the Herve fort. This last demonstration of the accuracy of the Belgian air force discouraged the Germans, and their aeroplanes for the rest of the day contented themselves with flights above the German lines.

OPPOSING AVIATORS KILLED.

LIEGE, August 6th.

Belgian and German aviators met in conflict near here yesterday, furnishing a spectacular scene for both armies. The net result of the battle in the air showed no advantage to either side, as both men were killed.

The Belgian aviator left the ground to find out the position and strength of the approaching enemy. He had not been long in the air before another aviator was seen to rise from the German ranks. The two aviators approached each other with caution, and as they came together there was much circling and manoeuvring to gain the upper hand. It was apparent that each was desirous of getting the other man below. Both men were armed with rifles and took shots at each other, but with what effect could not be ascertained.

Suddenly the Belgian dashed for the German flying machine, struck the enemy's machine in the middle and cut it in two. Both men were killed.—*Japan Gazette*.

IMPERIAL INDIA RELIEF FUND.

THE VICEROY'S APPEAL.

The following appeal has been issued in India over the signature of the Viceroy:—

War has been forced upon the British Empire and an expeditionary force from India is being prepared to take its place in the defence of the Empire across the seas. The force will be a large one and will include a very considerable number of our brave Indian regiments as well as some of the Imperial Service Troops from Native States. There will be distress among the families of those who are going from India to the war and unhappily there may be destitute widows and orphans as a result of the war. The need for large funds is therefore urgent and it is desirable that steps should be taken without delay to collect them. For this purpose it is proposed to create a central committee over which I will myself preside. It will include their Excellencies the Governor of Bengal, the Governor of Madras, the Governor of Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief, the members of my Executive Council, the heads of other local Government and administrations and the following ruling chiefs: Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Indore, the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur, the Maharaja of Kashmir, Maharao of Kota, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Rewa, the Maharaja of Udaipur.

Under its control an executive committee will be formed and local branches will also be constituted. I appeal with confidence to the ruling chiefs, nobles, merchants and people of India, both European and Indian, to come forward, each according to their means and to help to alleviate distress of all kinds due to war and especially the distress and suffering that war must necessarily entail upon the families and dependants of those who will be braving death and enduring hardships for the safety and common interests of the empire.

Subscriptions to the Imperial India Relief fund will be received by the following banks, which have kindly agreed to receive them at their head offices and branches: Bank of Bengal, Calcutta; Bank of Bombay, Bombay; Bank of Madras, Madras; The Alliance Bank of Simla and Delhi; Sir A. Ker of Simla has kindly consented to act as treasurer of the fund and (1) Mr. F. W. L. Johnson and (2) Major John Mackenzie have been appointed joint secretaries. All correspondence should be addressed to Major John Mackenzie, Viceroy's Lodge, Simla.

HARDINGE OF PENINSULAR.

INDIANS AND VOLUNTEERING.

CALCUTTA, August 18th.

At last evening's meeting of Indian communities at the Town Hall, referring to the question of a volunteer movement, the Chairman, the Maharaja of Burdwan, said:—It may be that for urgent political reasons you may not be utilised as volunteers in the way you would desire in the present crisis. It may be that some of us would not much like to see and show to the world the motto which we are made of may be denied that opportunity, but don't be disheartened at this. We rejoice not merely for the enthusiasm that you are showing at the present moment to be enlisted as volunteers for the British cause. We rejoice first because this is a spirit which should pervade the minds of the rising generations of India, for they should realise the great debt of gratitude they owe to England for all that she has done for us and for the India she is helping to rebuild, but we rejoice further because this is the spirit in which India can trumpet out to other nations of the world that while she glories to be under the protection of the British she aspires to the part of that "Greater Britain" to which Australia, South Africa and the other great Imperial federations belong. Steadily persevere but without rashness to cultivate the spirit of sacrifice and action, and a day may come, may must come, when England and India must alike feel proud of you.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee said that it was not a new question. In 1895 when Great Britain was on the brink of war with Russia hundreds of their young men offered to serve as volunteers, an offer which was supported by the European community. Government did not accept their service, but they had never despaired, and there was no reason why they should fail at the present time.

BOMBAY, August 20th.

At a meeting at Jamnagar the Jam Sahab stated he had offered in addition to two squadrons of Imperial Service Lancers a force of one thousand men, two hundred horses and fifteen motor cars.

The Bombay Improvement Trust yesterday resolved that the names of seven German insurance companies, which were on the trust list, be struck off and that lesses be called upon to take out fresh leases in other approved companies.

At a meeting of the Calcutta bar library club it was decided to raise an ambulance corps consisting of two thousand Bengalis and to place their services at the disposal of Government. This corps will help those who are actually engaged in war and will do ambulance duty in the field of battle. It is understood that Government is willing to avail itself of the services of an ambulance corps from Bengal for service overseas. Already six centres have been opened in Calcutta and names are enlisted of those willing to go to the front.

A group of prominent coal owners and coal dealers will place at the disposal of Government 350,000 tons of coal, for distribution in London during the autumn and winter and at ordinary summer prices.

The Kuala Lumpur branch of the St. Andrew's Society have decided to give the subscription which was to have been given for the Society ball to the Prince of Wales Relief Fund.

LORD KITCHENER'S PLANS.

LONDON, August 18th.

A *Times* article on Lord Kitchener's plan is obviously inspired. It says, "We are fighting a nation in arms of seventy million people who have no object except to crush us. France has thrown her whole manhood into the war and is unable to do more. Russia has an immense capacity for defence but untried offensive powers. We may beat the German attack, but behind the German first line are immense reserves. Germany will fight to the last breath. If peace finds a weakened France, a commanding Russia, a negligible England, we shall have a voice in the terms equal only to the weight of our swords. Therefore we must neglect temporarily the arts of peace and apply ourselves sternly to the business of war and defence in a righteous cause." The base of Lord Kitchener's plans lies in the need for preparation for a long war so that when other powers are exhausted England will still be capable of continuing. There will be no question of peace except upon our own terms. Even if the Allies are defeated, we must be prepared to continue, as we are fighting for our liberties and even our existence in Europe. Lord Kitchener therefore proposes to divide the Territorials into two categories, those ready to serve abroad and those precluded by occupation. He has no idea of flinging half-trained troops into the war. The first category will be trained to the standard of fighting as regulars. The second will be continuously trained for home defence. The first new army will possibly be ready for the field in six months. A second army and even a third may be required. The article significantly concludes: "So long as public spirit is sound it is unnecessary to question the voluntary principle. What Lord Kitchener asks is that all classes shall take up arms in the national cause and aid to fight through the war in a manner befitting the greatness of England and the justice of her cause."

TREATMENT OF GERMAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN.

THE HOME MINISTER'S INJUNCTION.

Count Okuma, Minister for Home Affairs, issued the following injunctions to the local Governors regarding the treatment of Germans:—

"It is a matter of profound regret that Japan has been obliged to declare war against Germany. It should be clearly understood that Japanese entertain no hostile feeling against Germans in the least, and so those Germans who are resident in Japan may continue to live in this country without any fear or anxiety. Those who want to leave Japan may do so, and those who wish to come to Japan are at liberty to enter. German people who live in Japan and engage in lawful occupations will continue to enjoy all legal protection and the redress from Japanese Courts of Law. As regards any measures of control that it may be found necessary to enforce by the Administration or by the naval and military authorities, the Government will not interfere in the matter, and such measures may mean more or less restriction of the guarantees of protection. In case of necessity Germans may be ordered to leave the country, or their entry into Japan may be refused, and their departure from Japan or travel may be refused or restricted. In the event of German subjects being found doing anything injurious to the naval or military interests of Japan or Great Britain, or anything likely to disturb the peace and safety of Japan, they will either be dealt with according to law or deported.

"It is the desire of the Government to afford every possible protection to Germans in view of the friendly relationship that has existed between Japan and Germany, unless their actions bring them into conflict with the law. All Japanese should keep the spirit of these injunctions in mind, and act with good grace and liberality towards German subjects resident in Japan."

EDUCATION MINISTER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Ichiki, Minister of Education, has issued instructions to all the schools and religious bodies in the country to give warning to students and others under their charge to refrain from acts and utterances towards Germans that are likely to offend them. Although Japan is now at war with Germany, there should be no hostile feelings between individuals, and it would be as unbecoming as it would be undignified that students or religious people should indulge in improper acts or utterances as regards Germany or Germans.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE PARALYZED.

MILLIONS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS HELD UP IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 4th.

Although the financial machinery of the country was working smoothly to-day as a result of the emergency measures taken yesterday to meet the present extraordinary situation, little progress was made toward resumption of the interchange of credits and commodities between the old world and the new.

With immediate financial necessities met, Wall Street turned its attention to the general trade problem, which is more intricate than any other which has confronted the country for a century. Unless this problem is solved, in part at least, it was recognized that the consequences might be felt seriously throughout the Nation.

The greater part of the import trade from Europe already has been cut off on account of the seizure of railway facilities in France and Germany by the governments for military purposes and the holding in port of transatlantic vessels of these countries. Merchandise importations here from France and Germany alone average \$1,000,000 daily.

The export trade presented a still larger problem. American exports to Europe under normal conditions average \$4,000,000 daily, nearly one-third of which is for France and Germany direct.

All of the trade, at least for the moment, is blocked. The remainder, including the one-third which usually goes to England, is halted by the present absence of facilities for financing the export movement. With this problem the commercial and banking interests of New York began to deal, but even the most experienced bankers were unable to give an idea of what the situation would be.

WHEAT AND STEEL PILN UP.

Stoppage of foreign trade already has been reflected by the piling up of wheat at ports and inland storage points. The great industries also began to feel the effects of this situation. The United States Steel Corporation, for example, annually exports nearly 25 per cent. of its entire product. Word came from the steel districts to-day that men were being laid off.

The copper trade was even more directly affected, since one-half of the American output is exported. Several of the larger copper companies decided to-day to reduce their output by one-half. From the anthracite fields came reports that operations were being curtailed. It was feared in Wall Street to-day that if that portion of the country's industries dependent upon the export trade should be cut off indefinitely by a prolonged European war, the result would be felt seriously by the business community and wage workers. The opinion was expressed in some quarters, however, that a way would be found to overcome these conditions.

A BANKER WHO IS OPTIMISTIC. "We have food supplies and other necessities which Europe must obtain," said a representative banker to-day, "and as the nations over there cannot allow themselves to starve to death they will find some means of obtaining what we can sell. I do not know how this will be arranged, but a plan will be devised."

"We have the situation very well in hand, and I have no fear of the outcome. We are now on a paper basis and we will remain on it for a long time to come. That will stimulate things and we shall all feel cheerful in the not distant future. For the present we shall endeavour to meet conditions as they arise from day to day."

One result of the unrest on the part of depositors in small banks has been a large increase in the amount of money deposited with the postal savings banks.

NO MONEY FOR LOANS.

Little business was done to-day in the money market. One of the large lenders who represents many large institutions and ordinarily puts out \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 daily, said that almost no money was coming in to him to loan. Perhaps \$100,000 was put out to-day in small amounts, but there were no stable quotable rates. Bankers made it plain that they prefer to put out as little money as possible and to have maturing loans taken up where convenient. Mercantile discounts were arranged in the open market at 6 per cent., but little paper was moving. Canadian banks drew down \$1,000,000 more gold.

Although there was no fear of disturbance in the immediate future, banks made it a rule to fortify their position wherever possible against unknown developments in view of the European situation.

The Stock Exchange was again deserted.

THE SERBIAN ARMY.

BRITISH MILITARY VIEW.

A particularly interesting idea of the military value of the Serbian army is given in a pamphlet circulated by the General Staff of the British Army, and compiled from reports furnished by British and other officers who were present during the various operations of the recent Balkan war.

The raw material of the Serbian infantry is described as excellent; the men are strong, healthy peasants, accustomed to hardship and fatigue. "Though the majority are illiterate, they are quite intelligent." "They possess a form of courage which may be brutal, but is certainly suited to the circumstances of a Balkan campaign, based as it is on the most callous indifference to bloodshed and death, combined with natural ferocity." "These men, if left to themselves (as they frequently were), preferred a short, sharp bayonet fight to the slower, if less costly, process of taking up fire positions."

In an action to the west of Monastir this thirst for cold steel was well exemplified after the attack. "Two lines of Turkish soldiers were found on the ground, every one of whom had been killed by a bayonet thrust." That was a night attack against half-starved and ill-fed Turks, but there were cases in which the same tactics were successfully used against the brave and stubborn Bulgarians. The pamphlet states:—"Many other instances of bayonet fighting might be quoted, all of which go to prove that the Serbian infantry is possessed of great dash, and that the men have still a large element of the savage in their characters, which makes them prefer cold steel to more distant fighting, where they cannot see the result of their efforts."

At the same time, the individual training of the men in the finer points of a soldier's work is by no means neglected; they are schooled in the principles of tactics, taught to employ their intelligence, and encouraged to use their initiative. The Serbian infantry persistently used the entrenching tool when attacking, and used it with much skill.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 a.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or typhoon, E.S.E. of Naha, moving N.N.W.

To those of our readers who appreciate a tasty pine tobacco we would refer them to the advertisement appearing in our columns agent the Sweet Chestnut Tobacco. This captivating weed is introduced by the British-American Tobacco Co. who will supply dainty samples on application.

DAYLIGHT GLASSES.

SPECTACLES TO TRANSFORM ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

So much work is being carried on with a view to producing artificial light resembling daylight that a new suggestion made by the well-known physicist, Mr. H. E. Ives, of employing "daylight spectacles" has aroused much interest, says *The Times*. Mr. Ives has been for some time investigating the production of light giving a daylight spectrum, and has calculated recently the actual cost of illuminating a room with artificial light of the same intensity and colour as ordinary daylight.

Screens are already employed in certain industries, which are placed in front of incandescent gas or electric lamps, the filtered rays being practically equivalent to daylight. A great proportion of the light is lost so that such methods are very inefficient. The advantage, however, in work such as colour printing and fabric dyeing is fully recognized.

Mr. Ives' suggestion of using coloured glass spectacles, which would screen off the unwanted rays so that the eye would appear to see only daylight, opens up many interesting possibilities, though there would have to be one sort of glasses for each different type of illuminant. The loss of such spectacles to visitors to picture galleries would enable them to see the pictures under favourable conditions at night-time, and it would also enable those engaged in industrial work where colour matching is important to work in artificial light in dull weather and at night. In certain work, notably the making of artificial teeth, where colour has to be most delicately matched, work is actually suspended in dark or foggy weather, only daylight being suitable for the matching of the tints. The same thing also applies in certain cases to the choosing of colours and their matching and mixing in wall-paper, printing and similar trades.

The light filters usually employed are prepared with glass covered with a colloidal or gelatinous surface, which is stained with carefully selected aniline dyes. A further difficulty would arise in the making of spectacles if pot glass were employed, as it is not easy to control the colour, but some interesting experiments are being carried out in this direction.

INTIMATIONS

UNSIGHTLY ECZEMA SUFFERED SEVERELY

Painful With Intense Itching. Kept Awake At Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Face Entirely Healed. Skin Clear.

O. Hedworth St., Hendon, Sunderland, Eng.—"I suffered severely for three months with a very bad form of eczema which was as unsightly as it was painful. It was brought on by my face being very severely scraped by a fall against a rusty ship's boiler. A few days afterward my face assumed a blotched purple appearance, the chin was a mass of soft scaly scales, and watery yellow spots appeared on the chin and were constantly discharging a yellow matter. At certain times it would dry up followed by the most intense itching. After a time it would break out again worse than ever, the discharge from the chin being like scalding hot water. "I tried practically all the so-called eczema cures but they were no good. Then I was persuaded one day by a friend to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They proved their value at the second application by completely stopping the agonizing itching, which kept me awake at night. The result was after three weeks' daily use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment my face is entirely cured and my skin clear and healthy than before. I have since recommended the Cuticura Soap and Ointment to a fellow sufferer and the result is the same rapid, thorough, permanent cure." (Signed) T. Johnson, Jan. 27, 1914.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 25-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London.

(96.)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864).

SOLE AGENTS FOR

B L WHISKIES

GOLD LABEL.

—WHITE LABEL.

PREPARED BY MESSRS. BULLOCK,

LADE & CO., THE OLDEST FIRM OF

DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD.

LOCH KATRINE DISTILLERY.

CAMLACHIE.

BENMORE DISTILLERY.

CAMPBELL TOWN.

CAOL ILA DISTILLERY.

J. LAY.

THE HOME OF WHISKY.

(21)

Cather Palmer & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for Irritation of the
Mucous Membranes of the Larynx, Throat,
Nose, and Mouth. It is the most effective
remedy for all these affections. It is
also a powerful tonic and blood purifier.
It is sold in all the principal Pharmacies
and Chemists.

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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
LOSS OF
MEMORY
and
DEBILITY
and
to
the
NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve
force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia,
Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults
and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 102, 103, 104
THERAPION
BLOOD PURIFIER, SKIN TONIC, AND STIMULANT.
It is the most effective remedy for all
diseases of the skin, such as Eczema,
Psoriasis, and other eruptions. It is
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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 10th to 16th September, 1914.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water			Low Water		
		H'kong.	Mean Time	Height	H'kong.	Mean Time	Height
Thurs.	10	h. m.	ft. 7	6 57	h. m.	ft. 4	2 38
Fri.	11	11 53	6 2	5 57	7 41	3 38	3 0
Satur.	12	0 31	6 3	9 30	9 30	3 1	2 8
Sun.	13	No info.	high- low	11 6	11 6	2 8	2 8
Mon.	14	No info.	high- low	11 6	11 6	2 8	2 8
Tues.	15	No info.	high- low	11 6	11 6	2 8	2 8
Wed.	16	5 27	7 0	1 32	1 32	1 6	1 6

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
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PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPOSTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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HONGKONG WEEKLY
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Subscription, paid in advance,
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\$2 to any part of
the World

COMPANY MEETINGS.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Company, on Tuesday, Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided, and those present were—Messrs. T. G. Weall, A. Murdoch, A. Ritchie, and C. W. O. Mayne (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.
The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I will with your permission take them as read. The profit on trading this year shows an improvement on last, but it is considered expedient to place a larger sum than heretofore to the Reserve Contingency account. The amount available for distribution, including \$973.95 brought forward from last account, is \$10,309.97, and I trust you will approve of the appropriation as recommended in the report, which is the same as that made last year. The stock is a good deal heavier than last year, due to somewhat heavy shipments arriving just prior to the end of our financial year. It has all been carefully checked and certified to by the Superintendents and taken in at very conservative figures, ample allowance, as usual, being made for depreciation. Beyond this, I think, gentlemen, that the accounts speak for themselves.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. MURDOCH, the report and accounts were adopted.
Mr. WEALL proposed that Mr. F. Maitland be re-elected auditor at an annual remuneration of \$200. Mr. RITCHIE seconded, and the motion was agreed to. The CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants were ready.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.
An extraordinary meeting was then held in accordance with due notice given.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, this meeting has been called for the purpose, if thought fit, of amending the Articles of Association of the Company, the necessity for which was dealt with in the circular letter addressed to each shareholder, and therefore requires but little explanation from me. To put it briefly, the present Articles are out of date; they do not conform to recent Company law, and it is chiefly for this reason that it is proposed to alter them. I would like, however, to refer to the amendment in the clause relating to the General Managers' remuneration. In your present Articles the wording of this clause is somewhat ambiguous, and might be so construed as to throw upon the General Managers expenses which it was never contemplated they should bear when the company was originated, and which, in face of the growth of the Company's business, it would be unfair to expect them to meet out of their remuneration. Under the proposed new clause, after taking into consideration the waiver by your General Managers of the bonus of \$3,000 payable to them after a dividend of 15 per cent. has been declared, I am able to say that the alteration will entail no additional expense in the running of the affairs of the Company. You have all had the Articles before you for some time, and beyond stating that they are on the lines of those of other Companies in Hongkong, I think they call for no further comment from me. I beg to propose that the draft new Articles, copies of which have been sent to the shareholders and are before this meeting, be approved without modification.

Mr. WEALL seconded, and the motion was adopted.
The CHAIRMAN—I further beg to propose that the Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman hereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Mr. RITCHIE seconded, and the motion was adopted.
The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. A confirmatory meeting will be held at a later date.

THE SHANGHAI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on the 2nd inst. at the offices of the agents, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. Mr. S. Odagaki presided, and the other directors present were Messrs. H. Robertson, D. Hataba, and Chun Nea-ching.

The notice convening the meeting having been read.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, before proceeding with the formal business of this meeting, I regret to have to announce the death of our late Director, Mr. Shao Chin-tao, which took place on December 15th last year, and I request that you will rise to his memory.

This having been done, the Chairman continued:—The report and accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1914, having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. Balance Sheet.—Land, buildings, machinery and plant in cotton spinning and weaving mills. As you will have noticed, during the past twelve months, an addition of Tls. 321,273.41 was made thereto. These figures cover cost of buildings for weaving shed, staff's residence, foremen's quarters, godowns, etc., and machinery and plant for new weaving mill, also miscellaneous machinery added to No. 1 and No. 2 spinning mills.

Stock of cloth, yarn, cotton and waste.—As to this item I may state that it mainly represents the value of raw materials and that stocks of cloth and yarn are not heavy, and are all sold. On the credit side of the balance sheet, capital paid-up now stands at Tls. 2,000,000, the issue of new shares being fully subscribed and paid for, and the reserve funds at Tls. 500,000, but these and other items do not call for special comment.

AT YOUR SERVICE.

High quality goods, prompt and courteous service, combined with moderate charges, have enabled us to build up an organisation which controls the best equipped store in HONGKONG.

This organisation is at your service whether for articles of apparel for

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S or CHILDREN'S WEAR.

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES.

WM. POWELL, LTD.,

HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS AND FURNISHERS.

Profit and Loss Account:—As you will notice, the net profit for the year, including Tls. 11,747.84 brought forward from previous year's account, amounts to Tls. 400,000.18, which sum your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

To write off as depreciation on buildings, machinery and plant and furniture	53,698.10
To pay to shareholders (for original issue of 20,000 shares numbered 1 to 20,000) — Tls.	
A dividend of Tls. 6 per share	120,000.00
A bonus of Tls. 4 per share	80,000.00
and an extra bonus of Tls. 1 per share	20,000.00
To set aside to reserve for equalization of dividends	150,000.00
and to reserve for renewal and repairs	30,000.00
To carry to new account	12,488.09
Total	Tls. 466,096.19

Providing that you sanction the proposed appropriations: to the various reserves, then the account: reserve for equalization of dividends will be brought up to Tls. 500,000 and that for renewal and repairs to Tls. 150,000, aggregating in all Tls. 650,000.

I trust, gentlemen, that these figures will be received by you with satisfaction, and venture to hope that they will merit your approval. (Applause.)

Constant care has been bestowed on improvements and upkeep of machinery and plant and after spending Tls. 91,165.06, as per footnote in the report, I can say that the entire installations are now in perfect working order.

The older buildings called for some repairs during the year.

Both spinning mills worked day and night throughout the year, but No. 2 weaving mill was worked satisfactory day shift only.

No. 1 Weaving Mill:—We began in June the experimental running of this addition to our productive powers with a portion of the machinery installed, the balance having since arrived, and we hope to have it executed and working smoothly as this month progresses.

As the 1913-1914 Chinese cotton crop was a fairly good one, we were able to work our mills at a moderate margin of profit.

As to future prospects, that we should be reticent in hazarding our opinion will be appreciated, when those conditions ruling at the moment upon local markets are given consideration. However, reports coming from the interior regarding autumn crops being so universally favourable, we hope to be able to enjoy another good year, Chinese customers.

Proposed New Spinning Mill:—Doubtless you will be gratified to learn that both machinery and power plants were ordered at prices current, prior to the cessation of normal business conditions in England. These various details in connection with this new mill are continually receiving the closest attention of your board and myself.

Should shareholders desire to ask any questions, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

"That the report and accounts, as presented, be adopted and passed." Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. H. E. Morris.

"That Mr. D. Hataba be re-elected a Director."—Proposed by Mr. F. B. a Jacob, seconded by Mr. C. H. C. Platt.

"That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors, and the sum of Tls. 750 be paid as their remuneration for current year."—Proposed by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. H. J. Clarke.

"That, at the discretion of the Board, a bonus be paid to the past year." Proposed by Mr. H. E. Morris.

Proposed by Mr. A. L. Anderson.

"That the appointment of Mr. S. Odagaki as a Director, in place of Mr. M. Fujie, retired, be confirmed." Proposed by Mr. R. H. Dastour, seconded by Mr. A. L. Anderson.

Mr. A. L. Anderson said he would like to ask one question. From the accounts he noticed that the additional capital had been fully subscribed. When the shareholders last met some months ago,

there seemed to exist in the minds of the directors some apprehension that the total number of new shares might not be applied for under the rights given to the shareholders. He would therefore like to know the number of rights not exercised, in other words the number of new shares which were left on the hands of the directors for allotment after all rights had been exercised.

Mr. Robertson, replying on behalf of the Chairman, said that all the new shares were applied for, with the exception of a paltry twenty shares, of deceased Chinese. Their friends were sought out, and they said they had no money with which to take them up.

Mr. F. B. a Jacob asked when the new machinery was due in Shanghai.

In replying, Mr. Robertson said that the machinery was bought for shipment on various dates. The first shipment was not due for some months to come, and whether they would have it shipped then or not was a matter which was now under discussion between the manufacturers and the directors. As to when the mill would be ready for work, it was premature for the directors to say anything at the present time.

Mr. Hataba, on behalf of the manager and staff at the mills, thanked the meeting for the manner in which it had adopted the resolution regarding the bonus to the staff.

It was announced that dividend warrants would be posted next morning.

PROBLEMS OF MODERN JAPAN.

NEW VIRTUES FOR OLD.

EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION.

The Tokyo correspondent of *The Times* writing on the problems of modern Japan recently said:—

Less than a decade ago Japan was revealed to the world as a nation of marvellous prowess in arms, brave as she was poor, as compact in spirit as she was small in area. To-day the echoes of war have died away and with them the applause. Since she no longer occupies the centre of the stage Japan is forgotten, or, if she is remembered, it is by those who know her not at second-hand through the idylls of the writer, but in practical fashion as bankers and traders, or as students in search of truth. She is described as a nation with a "thin veneer of civilization"; she knows the Western arts of war, perhaps, but she has a glimmering only of the Western arts of peace; she has a standard of honour on the field, but none in the counting house; she has lost her old virtues (such as they were) and failed to acquire the new ones.

This, or something like this, is the indictment brought against modern Japan by the disappointed foreigner. But it is not brought by the foreigner alone. Japan has suffered a fall in her own esteem no less than in the esteem of others and is plunged into a mood of self-questioning introspection. Politically and socially, as a nation and as individuals, the Japanese are undergoing a process of profound change.

THE OLD ERA AND THE NEW.

Japan is the only Eastern nation where the generation now coming into control has grown up under the influence of the full flood of Western thought. The fathers of the Meiji era introduced the trappings of the modern State, the forms of a constitutional government; they founded schools and built factories and laid down railways; they established a modern Army and Navy. Their gospel was nationalism and was based upon the retention of the old virtues of loyalty and filial devotion upon which they thought they might rebuild the edifice of national activities. Every one should be taught to read and write, because only thus could factories be run and guns be manned, but every one should be taught also that his life was the property of the Emperor and the State, that the noblest act was its sacrifice in the cause of the heavenly descended ruler that unquestioning obedience, duty, and discipline were the root principles of conduct.

The task was carefully and bravely performed, but to-day it is apparent that the statesmen of the Meiji have left as great a task to those of Taisho as ever

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they undertook themselves. A microcosm of the problem is presented in the student, girl or boy, who at home reads Spencer and Ibsen, Tolstoy and Bernard Shaw, Oscar Wilde and Maupassant, and at school hears his or her teacher extol the superhuman virtues of the Emperor, the sanctity of implicit obedience to parents, the doctrine that the whole duty of woman is to be a good wife and mother, and so forth.

THE FAMILY CODE.

Not only from within do the stress and strain of modern thought—dangerous thought, as the phrase goes in Japan to-day—bear heavily upon the officially-prescribed creed of a feudal era; they are as strong and insistent from without. The industrial structure of modern urban Japan rests uneasily upon the rigid family code which constitutes the chief legacy of the past. How can that code live in the huge dormitories sheltering thousands of factory hands whose condition recalls the industrial dark ages of England? How can it meet the problems of poverty, disease, and overcrowding which perplex Europe to-day? How can it resist the increasing power of money and the temptations to luxury, or what were better called "a higher standard of living"? It cannot.

The transformation of Japan must be completed, internally no less than externally, if only because the proletariat will not fit into the old habitation. The centre of power in the State must pass from the few to the many and in the family from the parents to the individual according to his worth; the intellectual shams and superstitions must crumble away like the idols in the temples; the rigid nationalist ideal must yield before a recognition of the right of each man to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

To guide the nation along this perilous path is the formidable task of the Japanese leaders of to-day, and upon their wisdom it may to some extent depend whether by revolution or evolution the change shall be effected.

TASK OF THE FUTURE.

In a word, the task of the new era is to make a strong people capable of resisting internal enemies. Japan proved a match for one of the foremost Powers of the world because on the battlefield it is unity and uniformity of action and purpose that count for most. But when it comes to the arts of peace, to industrial competition, diversity and originality must be developed wherever they can be found, and all depends on the individual. Yet if one compares to-day the man in the street in Tokyo with his fellow in New York or London there is a vast gulf between them. The former's work is cheap, and so is his value. He has not yet even formulated the demand for a Habeas Corpus Act or the right to organize in his own interests. In politics only his voice beginning to be heard. But the sound of it there is significant of much that is to come, for it is like the trumpet call that marks the opening of the new fray upon which Japan is entering. It indicates the fermentation of modern thought in the minds of an Eastern race.

DETECTAPHONE IN LANGKAT OFFICE.

AMERICAN ARRESTED.

Shanghai, says the *Mercury* of the 2nd inst., has once again proved its up-to-date-ness in a manner not altogether to the liking of the police authorities by the utilising of the instrument known as a detectaphone in the office of George McBain, agent for the well-known Langkat Company, in the shares of which Settlement residents and brokers are greatly interested. Up to some months ago the detectaphone was known to Shanghai chiefly through the realms of fiction, though it was also understood that scientific authorities had repeatedly demonstrated its success in America. It was also known to the Settlement police that one machine imported recently had been given a trial in the Settlement, but it had failed to fulfil its mission. The instrument is on much the same lines as the telephone, consisting of a transmitter and receiver, and when the former is successfully installed in any office the instrument is supposed to carry to the ears of the listener with the receiver the conversations taking place.

The Shanghai case has arisen as the result of several small changes which were ordered to be made in Mr. McBain's office. When these were being carried out the transmitter was discovered and the police were promptly notified. The C.I.D. took the matter in hand and it was ascertained that the carrying wires led to an office across the street. As a result of the investigations a statement was sworn to at the U.S. Consulate yesterday by Mr. John Elmore, manager of Geo. McBain, and a warrant of arrest was issued by the Consular Court against one Mr. Leon Crowell, connected with the International Detective Agency, a firm recently opened in Shanghai. Mr. C. H. Williams, Marshal of the U.S. Consular Court, executed the warrant at accused's office between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon and a preliminary hearing of the case was immediately taken by Mr. M. F. Perkins, Vice-Consul, the charge being that of eavesdropping, which is included as a misdemeanour, and on which Crowell will again appear tomorrow afternoon. At yesterday's hearing he pleaded not guilty, and was released on his own recognisance of Gold \$250.

It is as yet impossible to say how long the machine had been in the McBain office or whether it has proved of any use to the party or parties behind the scheme. Though not definitely known, it is understood that others are implicated and that the authorities are engaged on the work of securing them. The value, in a financial sense, of the information which might have been transmitted through the instrument is very evident and, if it was gained, there should be several clues for the authorities to work on. While the cost of the machine is not known exactly it is believed the hire price is \$1,000 per month.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHRYSEN, Chinese str., 1,172, W. Ross, 9th September—Shanghai 3rd September, General—Chinese.

DAITEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,824, W. Nakagawa, 9th September—Dairen 31st August, Coal and General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NICHIO MARU, Japanese str., 3,386, I. Some, 9th September—Nagasaki 3rd September, Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.

SOCOTRA, British str., 3,896, R. P. Stevenson, 9th September—Keelung 7th September, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
September 9th.

CHENGTU, British str., for Swatow.

HUE, French str., for Port Bayard.

KUTANG, British str., for Shanghai.

SOCOTRA, British str., for Singapore.

TAKSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

September 9th.

HAIMON, British str., for Swatow.

KAMO MARU, Japanese str., for London.

PROMETHEUS, British str., for Saigon.

SOCOTRA, Japanese str., for Swatow.

TELEMACUS, British str., for Saigon.

YOKOHAMA MARU, Jap. str., for Japan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* arrived at Manila on the 5th September, at 8 a.m., and is expected to sail from that port on the 9th September, p.m., and will arrive at Hongkong on the 11th September, a.m.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILE.

The E. & A. str. *Eastern*, from Sydney, etc., left Port Darwin for this port (via Timor and Manila) on the 2nd September, and may be expected to arrive here on the 14th September.

The A.O. Line str. *Taiyuan* left Sydney on the 26th August for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Zamboanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 18th September.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. *Salsette* left Singapore for this port on the 7th September, at noon, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 12th September, at about daylight.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Ben Line str. *Benlue*, from Antwerp, Middlesbrough, and London, left Singapore for this port on the 7th September, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 13th September.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* will leave Manila for Hongkong on Friday, making her due to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday, a.m.

The P. & O. str. *Nagaya* arrived at London on the 7th September.

The T.K.K. str. *Neige Maru* will arrive here from Moji on the 26th September.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

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THE Steamship

"SARDINIA,"
Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port for HONGKONG on SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1914, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MORIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed by the steamer to be transhipped to the s.s. "PERSEA," due in London on the 23rd October, 1914.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	—	R. P. Stevenson	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CORDELLIER	Fr. str.	—	M. Yagi	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 15th inst., at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SINGAPORE VIA KEELUNG, S'HAU, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hori	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SINGAPORE, TACOMA & P'LAND	CARDIGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Jones	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG & JAPAN	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Mori	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 30th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPERESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. J. Hall	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 1st Oct., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SINGAPORE & JAPAN, &c.	MONSIEUR	Am. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SINGAPORE & JAPAN, &c.	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 15th inst., at 1 p.m.
MEXICAN PORTS VIA SINGAPORE & JAPAN	SHIMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 20th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 20th Oct.
JAPAN	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	TYLWONG	Brit. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 26th inst., at 10 a.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 19th inst., at 3 p.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
TIENSIN	RUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	KUTANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 13th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KANGOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	SALATTE	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 13th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	ANSHU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	FINANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CAMPA	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	TYTARORE	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	KASHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at D'light.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 2 p.m.
TAMU VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHENGLOU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	—	DOUGLAS LAFRANK & CO.	On 13th inst., at 10 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIRON	Brit. str.	2 h.	—	DOUGLAS LAFRANK & CO.	On 18th inst., at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KWONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst., at 2 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAHMO	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUNSAIG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 19th inst., at 2 p.m.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	THAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	THAN	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO	THAN	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LYSON MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SUBANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 19th inst., at 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	THE EAST LINE LIMITED	On 25th Oct.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SUBANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	—

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	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive		Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF INDIA	Wed. day 16 Sept.	19 Sept.	21 Sept.	23 Sept.	25 Sept.	7 Oct.	17 July	24 July	MONTEAGLE	29 July	14 Aug.	17 Aug.	Moji 19 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	Wed. day 30 Sept.	3 Oct.	6 Oct.	7 Oct.	10 Oct.	24 Oct.	7 Aug.	14 Aug.	EMPERESS OF INDIA	20 Aug.	3 Sept.	4 Sept.	6 Sept. 8 Sept. 11 Sept.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.30 a.m.—Pressure has increased over the south and east coasts of China, and decreased quickly over N. China, south Japan and the Loochoos. The anti-cyclone has moved into the Pacific, and a depression covers the Gulf of Peohih.

The typhoon is situated in lat. 24 deg. N. long. 130 deg. E., moving N.N.W.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT. FORECAST.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. N.W. winds; light to moderate; fine.

Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

9TH SEPTEMBER 1914, A.M.

Station	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	74.0	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	64.29.91	—	—	W	3	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	29.97	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	29.76	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	29.74	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	29.74	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	29.47	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	29.42	—	—	—	—	—
Shimon	29.58	—	—	—	—	—
Saiki	29.57	—	—	—	—	—
Choshi	29.65	75	95	SE	9	—
Wakayama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shikoku	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chikuzen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.73	70	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	29.67	71	—	—	—	—
Amoy	29.65	70	—	—	—	—
Swatow	29.58	70	—	—	—	—
Taipei	29.62	—	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	29.63	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	29.63	—	—	—	—	—
Kanran	29.63	—	—	—	—	—
Peasodores	29.60	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	29.62	76	82	N	9	—
Hongkong	29.69	81	56	N	4	—
Gap Hook	29.64	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	29.67	79	—	—	—	—
Wuhow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hohow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuon	29.78	81	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	29.72	8	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	29.78	77	—	—	—	—
Apur	29.63	74	—	—	—	—
Manila	29.73	74	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	29.73	78	—	—	—	—
Hilo	29.87	80	—	—	—	—
Bacolod	29.84	80	—	—	—	—
Cebu	29.84	80	—	—	—	—
Labuan	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF SKY, by blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. squall, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. w. (wet).

7 RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 9th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On 1st at 6 a.m.	On 2nd at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.59	29.6	29.67
Temperature	79	81	87
Humidity	6	16	46
Wind Direction	WSW	N	North
Force	2	3	5
Weather	c	—	—
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 9th ... 50

Lowest open air Temperature on 9th ... 81

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1913.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.	SOCOTRA Capt. R. P. Stevenson	About 10th Sept.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	SALSETTE Capt. A. F. Vane, R.N.E.	About 12th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	Nov. 12th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CANDIA Capt. R. E. Peel	About 20th Sept.	Freight only.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1914.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"CHENGTHU"	On 10th Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 10th Sept., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGHIANG"	On 11th Sept., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 13th Sept., 10 A.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KASHING"	On 15th Sept., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 15th Sept., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 17th Sept., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 22nd Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ORINUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "ORINUA," "SHAOHSING" and the S.S. "LIANGHONG," "LUOHOW" and "YINGHONG." Having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 9th September, 1914

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

[3]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 11th Sept., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 18th Sept., at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 11th Sept., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 18th Sept., at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1914.

[4]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	14th Sept.	On 26th Sept. 10 A.M.
EASTERN	3rd Oct.	On 9th Oct. 10 A.M.
ALDENHAM		On 30th Oct. 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions etc. and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

AGENTS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

COLOTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals
taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

AGENTS.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots from Nagasaki	20th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots from Nagasaki	6th Oct.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 20th Oct.

* Via Manila omitting Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	" " " £68.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

NAGASAKI	KOBE	YOKOHAMA
\$120.	\$135.	\$150.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO.

SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—14 knots	Tuesday, 6th October.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept., at 4 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	K. Hori	THURSDAY, 1st Oct., at 4 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON MARU"	T. Miyata	SUNDAY, 9th Sept., A.M.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAISO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	FRIDAY, 11th Sept., at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 20th Sept., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
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These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG:	FROM COLOMBO:
26th Sept.	17th Oct.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SAIYAMIS" 25th Oct.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS
Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	\$ KASHIMA MARU Capt. M. Yagi	20,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	\$ MISHIMA MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	\$ AWA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.
COLOTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	\$ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Iriawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 6th Oct., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	\$ TANGO MARU Capt. Sakino	9,600	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	9,600	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.
KOBE	\$ KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	MONDAY, 21st Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ RANGOON MARU Capt. Kamahita	12,500	MONDAY, 14th Sept.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ PENANG MARU Capt. Murazumi	12,500	SATURDAY, 19th Sept.
	\$ TOSA MARU Capt. Joshikawa	12,000	SATURDAY, 13th Sept.
	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	9,100	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 P.M.
	\$ KAGA MARU Capt. G. Tanaka	16,000	FRIDAY, 11th Sept., at Daylight.

\$Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Notice—"Kumano Maru," "Kamakura Maru" and "Hakata Maru" have been withdrawn from their Lines and not been replaced by substitutes.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 months, commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return	Return	Return	Return	Return
1st Class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd "	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

[8. 9.]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamers	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
"ORIENTAL" leaves YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	to	MANCHESTER and LONDON	MANCHESTER (London 1 day later)
p.m. Thurs.		5 p.m. Tues.	Noon Sat.		Saturday	Friday
Sept. 3	SARDINIA	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	NOREA	Oct. 10	Oct. 16
Sept. 17	SALSETTE	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	MAJOJA	Oct. 23	Oct. 29
Oct. 1	ORIENTAL	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	MOULTAN	Nov. 6	Nov. 12
Oct. 15	MAITA	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 20	Nov. 26
Oct. 29	ARCADIA	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	KHYBER	Dec. 4	Dec. 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£65	£44	£40	£89	£89
MARSEILLES	£61	£42	£38	£87	£87

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YAMAHA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave SPOON	Due at M'NEILS	Due at LONDON
NAMUR	about	about	about	about	about	about
NEILLORE	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 22
SICILIA	Nov. 10	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 8
NAGOYA	Nov. 24	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 22
	Dec. 8	Dec. 17	Dec. 23	Dec. 29	Jan. 25	Feb. 5

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARE TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return; 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single; £63 Return; 2nd Saloon £31 Single; £47 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 12%.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

WAR RISKS ARE NOT COVERED BY POSTAL REGISTRATION OR INSURANCE.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The *Salsette*, with the ENGLISH MAIL, left Singapore on Monday, the 7th inst., at noon, and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday, the 12th inst., at daylight. This packet brings the Parcel Mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea-route on the 5th ult., and for despatch by land on the 11th ult.

FOR	DATE	TIME
Port Bayard, Haiphong and Pakhoi	Thursday, 10th	8.00 A.M.
Straits and Colombo	Thursday, 10th	8.00 A.M.
Port Bayard	Thursday, 10th	8.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, *North China and *Japan via *Kobe	Thursday, 10th	8.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Thursday, 10th	10.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Thursday, 10th	1.00 P.M.
Swatow and *Hankow	Thursday, 10th	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 10th	4.00 P.M.
Port Courbet	Thursday, 10th	4.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Thursday, 10th	4.00 P.M.
Holbow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Friday, 11th	8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 11th	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday, 11th	NOON
STRAITS, CAYMAN, ADEN, ADEEN, EGYPT and	Saturday, 12th	9.00 A.M.
Europe via Brindisi	Saturday, 12th	10.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed		
on Friday, the 11th inst., at 5 p.m.		
Straits and India via Calcutta	Saturday, 12th	NOON
Philippine Islands	Saturday, 12th	4.00 P.M.
*Tientsin	Saturday, 12th	4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA	Saturday, 12th	4.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
[To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking		
Railway closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at		
8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th inst.]		
Swatow	Sunday, 13th	9.00 A.M.
*Ningpo, *Shanghai and *North China	Monday, 14th	4.00 P.M.
*Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Tamsui	Tuesday, 15th	10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tuesday, 15th	2.00 P.M.
Swatow	Wednesday, 16th	9.00 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China	Wednesday, 16th	1.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, and Tacoma		
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
[To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking		
Railway closing at Shanghai Brit. P.O. at		
11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 21st inst.]		
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Tamsui	Thursday, 17th	10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Friday, 18th	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Tamsui	Tuesday, 22nd	10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tuesday, 22nd	2.00 P.M.

* Specially superscribed correspondence only.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON	DATE	TIME
LONDON	September 9th	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.98	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.98	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.98	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.98	
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1.98	
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1.98	
ON	DATE	TIME
PARIS	September 9th	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.	
Credit, at 4 months' sight	nom.	
ON	DATE	TIME
GERMANY	September 9th	
On demand	nom.	
ON	DATE	TIME
NEW YORK	September 9th	
Bank Bills, on demand	431	
Credit, at 60 days' sight	nom.	
ON	DATE	TIME
BOMBAY	September 9th	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.	
Bank, on demand	1353	
ON	DATE	TIME
CALCUTTA	September 9th	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.	
Bank, on demand	353	
ON	DATE	TIME
SHANGHAI	September 9th	
Bank, at sight	76	
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.	
ON	DATE	TIME
YOKOHAMA	September 9th	
On demand	871	
ON	DATE	TIME
MANILA	September 9th	
On demand	871	
ON	DATE	TIME
SINGAPORE	September 9th	
On demand	761	
ON	DATE	TIME
BATAVIA	September 9th	
On demand	1061	
ON	DATE	TIME
HAIPHONG	September 9th	
On demand	nom.	
ON	DATE	TIME
SAIGON	September 9th	
On demand	nom.	
ON	DATE	TIME
HANKOW	September 9th	
On demand	261	
ON	DATE	TIME
SOERABAYA	September 9th	
Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.1500	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per 100	\$57.70	
BANK SILVER, per 100	no quot. rec.	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 20 cents pieces	\$ 9.90 discount.
Hongkong 10	\$10.05

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 14th Sept. —
3 p.m. — Auction of Two Lots of Crown Land at Nathan and Jordan Roads, Kowloon, and One Lot at Shaukiwan Road, by Public Works Dept.

Saturday, 19th Sept. —
Noon — Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders at the City Hall.
Noon — Royal Aerated Waters Manufactory Co., Ltd. General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming.
Saturday, 20th Sept. —
Noon — Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.



Where there's a WILLS.

there's a way. "Sweet

Chestnut tobacco has

been produced by Messrs.

Wills, after many years

of constant experiment,

to withstand the damp-

ness of the tropics, and

real judges pronounce it

to be unapproachable,

both in quality and in

flavour. It is packed in

dainty little scaled 2 oz.

and 4 oz. tins.



Sweet
Chestnut
Tobacco

—the tobacco with the captivat-
ing flavour.

Made by—

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,

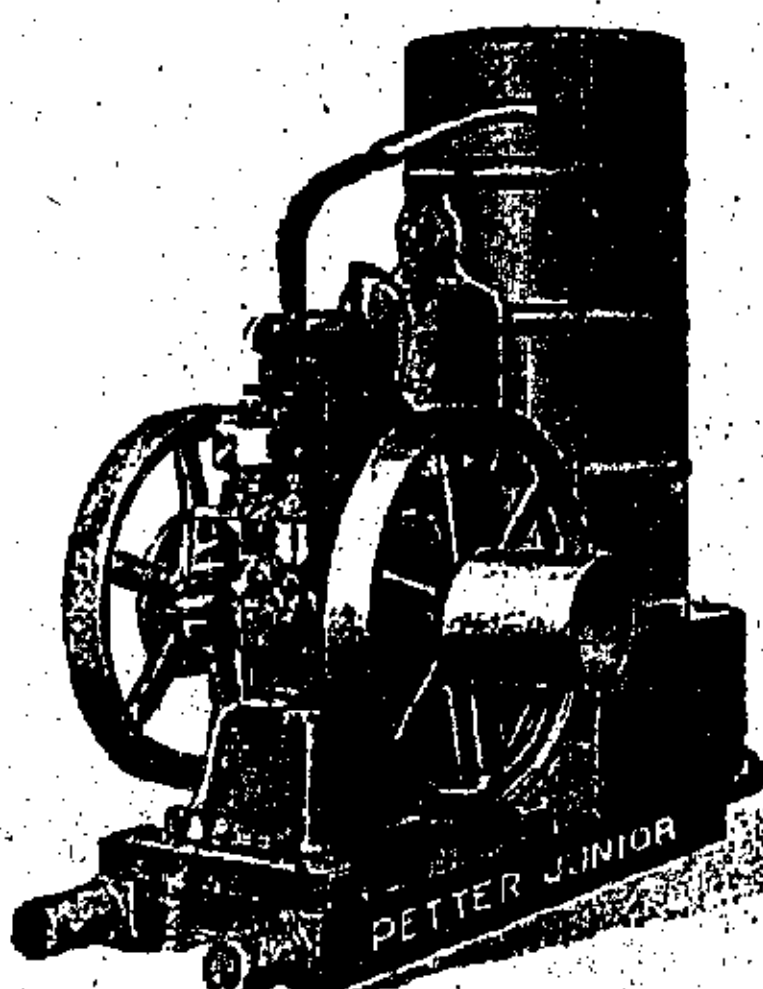
BRISTOL & LONDON.

— AND —

Sold by all good Tobacconists.



ON HAND FOR SALE.



ONE 30 FOOT MOTOR LAUNCH
Thornycroft Model Fitted with 12-14 B.H.P.
Kerosine Engine.

ONE PORTABLE OXY-ACETYLENE
SEARCHLIGHT with Morse Signalling
Shutter.

ONE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SET
complete with Induction Coil, Overhead Wires
Spars, &c., suitable for Coasting or Patrol Steamer.

ONE SEMI-DIESEL 8 H.P. CRUDE
OIL ENGINE AND DYNAMO with
Electric Searchlight.

KEROSENE OIL ENGINES "PETTER'S"
FROM 7 TO 12 B.H.P.

For Price and Particulars, apply to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND		
YOKOHAMA		
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS		
HOMEWARD		
CORDILLERE	On 15th September, at 1 p.m.	
POLYNESIEN	On 29th September, at 1 p.m.	

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, BOMBAY
and AUSTRALIA; at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE
and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa
delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS	DATE	TIME
BARON NAPIER, British str., 3,159, B. C. Goudey, 4th September—Mojito 30th August, General—Gillman & Co.		
CHENOW, British str., 1,953, Lewis, 7th September—Swatow 6th September, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.		
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,989, Liddell, 6th September—Swatow 5th September, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
HANOW, British str., 999, Wake, 30th August—Saigon 25th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.		
HELMU MARU, Japanese str., 1,957, 1st September—Saigon 25th August, Ballast—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.		
HONGAN, British str., 1,659, C. A. Robert, 30th August—Saigon 25th August, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
HUT, French str., 742, Cornelissen, 7th September—Haiphong 4th September, General—A. R. Marty.		
KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,067, Y. Yamamoto, 5th September—Swatow 4th September, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.		
KANCHOW, British str., 1,222, H. Lavers, 5th September—Shanghai 2nd September, General—Butterfield & Swire.		
KASING, British str., 1,216, Byers, 6th September—Chingwantao 1st September, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.		
KJELD, Norwegian str., 910, Hellesoe, 27th August—Bangkok 18th August, Rice—Chinese.		
KUTSANG, British str., 3,109, R. C. D. Bradley, 4th September—Calcutta 30th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,246, Richard, 7th September—Swatow 6th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
LAURIES, British str., 1,350, A. Jenkins, 4th September—Saigon 30th August, Rice—Chinese.		
LIDDESDALE, British str., 2,195, Farfor, 1st September—Durban 31st July, General—Dodwell & Co.		
LONGSANG, British str., 1,232, W. G. G. Leask, 3th September—Manila 5th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
MAUSANG, British str., 1,674, R. A. Mathew, 6th September—Saigon 1st September, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
MERIONTHSHIRE, British str., 3,400, R. Dodd, 8th September—Singapore 1st September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 5th September—Shanghai 2nd September, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.		
No. 2 Yei Maru, Japanese str., 1,712, Imai, 4th September—Wakamatsu 2nd August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.		

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	4.00
Return " " " " " "	...	8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Company's vessels. Passengers arriving by Night steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, 1914.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
5 p.m. FATSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

FRIDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1914.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
5 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. S.S. TAIHAN, Tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m., and return from Macao at 2 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOISANG.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

QANFA, British str., 5,809, W. Cope Lyett, 5th September—Yokohama 22nd August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	SWANLEY, British str., 2,808, Steele, 27th August—Woojung 22nd August, Coal—Admiralty.
SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 373, Schuermann, 6th September—Swatow 5th September, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.	TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, M. Sawada, 2nd September—Kwang Yen 25th August, Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
SELUX, Norwegian str., 935, Hovbrender, 8th September—Bangkok 31st August, Rice—Chinese.	TAKSANG, British str., 699, W. McClun, 6th September—Choloo 31st August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
STANDARD, Norwegian str., 894, A. B. Bell, 6th September—Manila 2nd September, Ballast—Thoresen & Co.	TUNGSHING, British str., 1,120, L. Hussey, 3rd September—Saigon 30th August, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SCUISANG, British str., 1,716, Simpson, 4th September—Hongay 2nd September, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,436, Cantell, 28th August—Woojung 22nd August, Coal—Dodwell & Co.
SWOKIANG, British str., 1,600, Robinson, 8th September—Hoilow 6th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.	YATSHING, British str., 1,424, Jarrett, 6th September—Kobe 31st August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MILKMAID STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.



We are expecting a Fresh Consignment of this MILK on or about the MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER, when it will be on Sale at all Stores.

[1127]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons	MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons	SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons	NILE 10000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons	

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

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MONGOLIA	Sailing TUESDAY, 15th Sept, at 1 p.m.
KOREA	TUESDAY, 6th Oct., at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA	TUESDAY, 13th Oct., at 1 p.m.
CHINA (via Manila)	TUESDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Morton, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming, table, billiards, draught, games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration.

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